

SEC. 5. ASSISTANCE TO THE NAVAJO NATION.

Section 506 of Public Law 96-550 (16 U.S.C. 410ii-5) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(f) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall assist the Navajo Nation in the protection and management of those Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites located on lands under the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement entered into pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act (Public Law 93-638), as amended, to assist the Navajo Nation in site planning, resource protection, interpretation, resource management actions, and such other purposes as may be identified in such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement. This cooperative assistance shall include assistance with the development of a Navajo facility to serve those who seek to appreciate the Chacoan Outlier Sites."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 517, a bill to improve the management and protection of the Chaco outliers in the Four Corners region.

Mr. Speaker, in 1980 Congress recognized the outstanding collection of archaeological sites related to the Anasazi ruins at Chaco Canyon and established the Chaco outliers as additional resources worthy of recognition and protection. Subsequent analysis by the interagency team overseeing the management of these sites has led to the development of this legislation; which deletes some sites, adds other sites, and modifies the boundaries at some existing sites.

This is a good bill. I particularly want to note that this legislation provides for cooperative management of these sites by the Federal Government, native Americans, and private property owners. This is a good model which underscores the point that the Federal Government does not need to own cultural resources in order to ensure their protection.

I commend the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON] for his longstanding efforts to complete work on this bill, and I am pleased that we are able to move it early in the session. I urge all my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, first let me congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN], for his outstanding bipartisan work, and, I must say, most productive work that he has initiated in our subcommittee. I think it is close

to 10 bills that are moving through the House, perhaps even more, and I want to thank the gentleman for his fairness, his bipartisanship, and his immense productivity. I hope it continues throughout this session.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak in strong support of H.R. 517, legislation I introduced in January to protect outlying sites at the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site in my congressional district in northwestern New Mexico.

The entire New Mexico congressional delegation has spent the better part of 10 years working to pass this legislation, which would correct several inequities resulting from passage of the last Chaco-related legislation in 1980. I am pleased that Chairmen HANSEN and YOUNG and their staffs have recognized the importance of this legislation by ensuring its timely consideration in the House early in this session. I would like to thank them for their leadership.

The name Chaco Canyon comes from the Chaco culture, the single most important prehistoric culture in the Western United States, which is known to have lived in the area. The Chaco culture site in New Mexico contains spectacular archaeological remains of the native American past, which have long been recognized as representing an archaeological peak in Anasazi Indian prehistory.

The Resources Committee considered this bill earlier this year, and did not make any changes to the bill as introduced. The bill would authorize alterations in the area including the addition of the Morris 41 site to the list of what will now be 39 outlying sites, the addition of clarifying language regarding the role of the National Park Service in working fully with the Navajo Nation to ensure that the sites are managed responsibly, and the addition of new language authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of completing the inclusion of the new outlying sites.

New Mexico's senior Senator, PETE DOMENICI, has joined me in introducing identical legislation in the Senate. I am pleased that Senator DOMENICI has secured a subcommittee markup of this legislation in the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation for tomorrow. With the Senator's fine leadership, I look forward to the swift consideration and passage of this legislation in the Senate as well.

I am confident that the provisions of H.R. 517 are reflective of the unique needs of this culturally significant site. I welcome the passage of H.R. 517 today and look forward to its enactment into law in the very near future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I, too, yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 517.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable CHRISTOPHER SHAYS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

March 9, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, the Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR NEWT: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my office has received a subpoena for testimony and documents concerning constituent casework. The subpoena was issued by the Superior court for the Judicial District of Fairfield County in the State of Connecticut.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER SHAYS,
Member of Congress.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHAYS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

TRIBUTE TO LTC MARY LOU SMULLEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate LTC Mary Lou Smullen who will retire from the U.S. Army on May 1, 1995, after a distinguished 20-year career of service to our Nation. I am particularly pleased to note that a significant portion of that service relates directly to the Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel Smullen graduated from Ohio University in Athens, OH, after majoring in radio and television broadcasting. In April of 1975, following a short foray into the business sector, she sought and accepted a direct appointment as a second lieutenant in the Women's Army Corps.

During her first assignment, then-lieutenant Smullen immediately established a reputation for excellence, creativity, and mission accomplishment. In a series of high profile positions at the U.S. Army Signal School and Center at